TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. X. FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860. NO. 78.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.
dec11 w&t-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
☞OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
nov15 tf

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 8th Juecial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
C AY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. [illegible], Jr.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apr7 w&t-wtf

LIGE ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. apr7 w&t-wtf

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.,

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties, jan1 w&t-wtf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
☞Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
dec6 t-w&w6m

BEN. J. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and General Land Agent,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS,

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory. Collections made in all parts of the Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances promptly made. Money invested and rents collected and remitted.
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A. J. JAMES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

☞Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb26 w&t-wtf

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
feb22 w&t-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

☞Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
☞Office on Market street. may19 tf

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
jan14 wly

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. sep6 w&t-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAY & TODD'S,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

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Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
selected by himself with great care, expressly for the accommodation of his customers, and is now prepared to make to order
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of the best material and in the most fashionable style, warranted to fit.
☞Gentlemen are requested to call and examine my stock. jan8 w&t-wtf

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DEALER IN FINE
Groceries and Confectioneries,
PURE OLD WHISKY,
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c.,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and Cordials, &c., &c., &c.,
CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.
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jan28 w&t-wtf

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NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,
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AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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mar10 w&t-wly **Louisville, Ky.**

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stop there.
je5 1y

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AND
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
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oct18 w&t-wtf

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50 Challey Suits from $16 to $18 00.
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25 Suits in Summer Silk from $20 to $25 00.
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National Hotel Building,
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
je26 t-w&wtf

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AND
House Furnishing Store.
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Gimps,	Green Baize.
Stair Linen,	

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au13 w&t-wtf

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AT LAW,
AND
COLLECTING AGENTS,
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oct8 w&t-wtf

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mar22 w&t-wly

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oct1 w&t-wly Louisville, Ky.

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Mother's Primer.
Common School Primer.
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Goodrich's New First Reader.
Goodrich's New Second Reader.
Goodrich's New Third Reader.
Goodrich's New Fourth Reader.
Goodrich's New Fifth Reader.
Goodrich's New Sixth Reader.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS, by Noble Butler, A. M.—
Butler's Introductory Lessons for Beginners.
Butler's Practical Grammar.
SPEAKERS—
Butler's Common School Spenker.
Bronson's Elocution.
RHETORIC AND LOGIC—
Whately's
Rhetoric, reprint from last London edition.
Logic, " " " "
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mar24 w&t-wly

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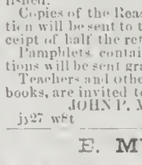

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aug16 w&t-wly

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apr14 w&t-wtf W. H. H. HARDIN.

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The Bar will be supplied, at all times, with the choicest liquors, cigars, and tobacco.
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A new supply now opened.
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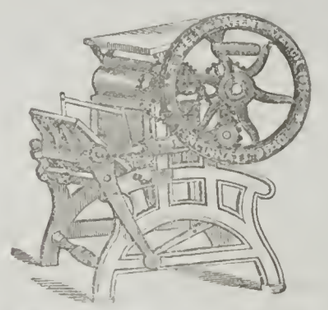
jan2 w&t-wly



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ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G. Phythian, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for adjustment.
JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.
may6 w&t-wtf

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TERMS.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,
OF OREGON.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 1. 1860.

Dixon vs. Dixon.

The antecedents of the leaders of the Douglas faction in this State are as ring-streaked and striped in complexion as the celebrated short-horns that old Jacob obtained from his father-in-law by Yankee ingenuity. We have already exposed some who were once Democrats, while the bare mention of others of the T. Lovely Jones variety was enough for our purpose. We come now to a gentleman of another stripe—Mr. Dixon—who, while the Whig party lasted, was one of its most able and popular leaders, and one of the most determined and gallant opposers of Democratic men and measures. For the last five years, however, he has floated about rather promiscuously on the political streams—if we are correctly informed—splitting his ticket in 1855, supporting Buck and Breck in 1856, and voting for Josh Bell, slave code and all, in 1859. Now he has squatted in a more definite attitude. He was picked up as a political waif—we suppose—by Harney's Convention, and made one of the Douglas electors for the State at large. Mr. Dixon never was a Democrat—had no interest as a party man in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and cannot, therefore, like a number of misguided men who were Democrats, claim to support the Illinois Senator on account of the vote cast for him in these Conventions. He cannot offer this paltry excuse, and if we understand him rightly, he himself would offer no other explanation of his attitude than a sincere conviction on his part that the platform and views of Judge Douglas were perfectly sound and correct. He must indorse Squatter Sovereignty in all its hideous details, as expounded by the "little giant." We say he must do all this, for to assert otherwise, would be to say that he had no claim to respectful attention from a Kentucky audience.

Mr. Dixon now believes that "the people of a Territory can, by *lawful* means, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution," for this is the Douglas platform expressed in the very words of Douglas himself. A glance at the records will show that in assuming this position Mr. Dixon is guilty of the most ridiculous inconsistency. In 1849 he was a member of the Convention that made our present State Constitution. In that body, it appears, he did not believe that *the people of a sovereign State* through their chosen delegates assembled according to unquestioned forms and usages to establish a Constitution, *had either the power or right to exclude or abolish slavery within their own State limits.* Where the devil a Squatter Legislature can obtain such a right or power we leave him to answer at his leisure. Here is the document to which we refer:

Mr. DIXON offered the following resolution:

* * * * WHEREAS, The slaves of the citizens of this Commonwealth are property, both those that are now *in esse*, and those hereafter born of mothers who may be slaves at the time of such birth. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention has not the power or right, by any principle it may incorporate into the Constitution of the State, to deprive the citizen of his property, without his consent, unless it be for the public good, and only then by making to him a just compensation therefor.

Debates of the Convention, p. 112.

Mr. Dixon made a speech in support of these resolutions, in the Convention upon the 15th October, 1849, from which we quote the following:

Mr. DIXON— * * I assert * * that slaves are property, as well those now in existence as those who may be born hereafter of mothers, who at the time of birth are slaves; and I maintain that a bare majority of the Convention, nay, that the whole of the Convention has not power to take from the citizen his property, without his consent, or without making him compensation for it. * * * * * * *

I have presented this resolution, because I desire to call the attention of the people of Kentucky to it. I have proposed it, because I am myself utterly opposed to surrendering into the hands of this Convention, or any other Convention hereafter to be assembled, the right to seize upon private property and appropriate it as the Convention may think proper, without regard to the public good. And finally, when the public good demands it, I insist upon it that it cannot be taken unless compensation be made for it.

Debates of the Convention, p. 113.

This resolution and speech are a sufficient answer to all the Squatter Sovereignty arguments he can make between this and the November election.

Election Returns.

The official returns from Jackson and Laurel have come to hand, as follows:

Jackson—Combs, 146; McClarty, 186; Simpson, 133; Peters 242.

Laurel—Combs, 353: McClarty, 287; Simpson, 311; Peters, 347.

☞The Yancey-fearers and Squatters are very much exercised about the speech that Breckinridge is going to make at Lexington. Some of them really entertain fears that he will make a Union speech. We cannot allay their apprehensions. We cannot promise them that Breckinridge will not be for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. In fact it is a little too much to expect him even for their accommodation to depart from his antecedents or his platform. We expect him, however, to be for the maintenance of the Constitutional rights of all sections of the Confederacy, the South included, and for the perfect equality of the States. These Yancey-fearers and Squatters have made poor headway in attacking Breckinridge. He is likely to continue, even if he were to make a thousand speeches, invulnerable to all their assaults.

Hon. John C. Mason—An Incident.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who signed himself "X," writing from Frankfort, under date of May 17th, 1859, undertakes to report a conversation which occurred between Major Mason and the editor of this paper in reference to the question of Congressional protection. That Mason then denounced non-intervention as little or no better than freesoilism we remember very well, as must every one else who heard him talk. Of course we do not pretend, at this date, to indorse the statements contained in this letter to the Journal as a *verbatim* report. Everybody knows Mason would not use such ugly words as "d—d" and "h—l," but still he may have denounced non-intervention in his mild and courteous style of debate. We copy a portion of this letter from the Journal of May 19, 1859, and let it go for what it's worth:

Among the number of distinguished strangers in our midst, is the Hon. John C. Mason, of Bath, who is interested in an important suit. Of course his presence excited some attention among the "unterrified." The "Central Clique" became curious to know his views * * * * * in reference to the question of slavery in the Territories. Well, they got a chance to know his views. The editor of the Yeoman and two other Democratic leaders, one of whom was a member of the State Central Committee, had an interview on yesterday with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Mason denounced in the bitterest terms the doctrine that Congress should not interfere to protect slavery in the Territories; that the idea that the courts could give "adequate protection" was a humbug and a delusion. The Yeoman man and his two colleagues remonstrated. They endeavored to explain and "soften down matters;" but Mason couldn't be reconciled. * * * * * He was incorrigible, and he said that if they came into *his* country and advocated any such d—d Abolition doctrine, that Congress should not intertere to protect the rights of slaveholders in the Territories, they would be beat all to h—ll. He deemed the non protection movement in Kentucky as an attempt to sell Southern rights for Northern Abolition votes in the Presidential contest, and for one he was unalterably opposed to it.

Nullification or Disunion—Which!

The Louisville Journal is now uttering daily denunciations against Yancey founded upon his advice to Slaughter, on the 15th June, 1858, to organize the true men of the South for prompt resistance to the next aggression upon its Constitutional rights. This we understand to be the head and front of Mr. Yancey's offending; and in this connection we wish to call the attention of the editor of the Journal to something which has fallen from his own pen, and ask him a civil question about it. We allude to the following:

We said upon one occasion, and probably more than one, while earnestly opposing the Wilmot Proviso, that if such a measure should pass through Congress, the Executive veto would do no good. We believed that the evil done by the Congressional action, could not be undone or repaired by the exercise of the odious one-man power. And we remember to have repeatedly declared, that if public feeling and sentiment at the North should ever become such as to carry a general Wilmot Proviso law through the two branches of the National Legislature, the South, instead of asking or awaiting the President's interposition for protection against the aggression, would promptly act for herself.—*Journal, April* 25, 1859.

And to this:

We had repeatedly declared, that, if the two houses of Congress should so far forget or disregard the rights of the South as to pass the Wilmot Proviso, the South would protect herself in her own way without looking to the interposition of any President.

Journal, June 29, 1859.

The question is, when you wrote that, did you intend to "fire the Southern heart, instruct the southern mind, and precipitate the cotton States into a revolution?" How else could the South promptly act for herself or protect herself in her own way? We pause for a reply before we pronounce you a traitor and a disunionist.

John Bell as a Senator.

We publish the following resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature in condemnation of Mr. Bell's course as a United States Senator. Comment is unnecessary. Casuistry is powerless before the force of the accusation. We leave it to the people of the State to decide, upon the face of the following, whether Mr. Bell is an honest public servant. READ THEM ATTENTIVELY:

WHEREAS, The act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise act, was inconsistent with the principles declared and laid down in the acts of 1850, better known as the compromise acts of that year; and whereas, the Missouri Compromise act was a palpable wrong done to the people of the slaveholding States, and should have been repealed; and whereas, the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill meet our unqualified approbation, and should have received the cordial support of our Senators and Representatives in Congress. Whereas, one of those Senators, Hon. John Bell, in a speech delivered against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, May 25th, 1854, said: "A noble, generous, and high-minded Senator from the South, within the last few days before the final vote was taken on the bill, appealed to me in a manner I cannot narrate, and which affected me most deeply. The recollection of it affects and influences my feelings now, and ever will. I told the honorable Senator that there was one feature in the bill which made it impossible that I should vote for it, if I waived all other objections. I said to others who had made appeals to me on the subject, that while it would afford me great pleasure to be sustained by my constituents, yet, if I was not, I would resign my seat here the moment I found my course upon this subject was not acceptable to them. As for my standing as a public man, and whatever prospect a public man of long service in the councils of the country might be supposed to have, I would resign them all with pleasure. I told that gentleman that, if upon this or any other great question affecting the interests of the South, I should find my views conflicting materially with what should appear to be the settled sentiment of that section, I should feel it my imperative duty to retire. I declare here to-day, that if my countrymen of Tennessee shall declare against my course on this subject, and that shall be ascertained to a reasonable certainty, I will not be seen in the Senate a day afterwards." Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That we fully concur with the Hon. John Bell, as to the duty of a Senator, when the voice of his constituency has decided against him on a question materially affecting their interest.

Be it further resolved, That in our opinion, the voice of Mr. Bell's countrymen of Tennessee in the recent elections, has declared against his course on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, a question of vital importance to the South.

Be it further resolved, That our Senators in the Congress of the United States are hereby instructed and our Representatives are requested to vote for the admission of Kansas as an independent State, under what is termed the Lecompton Constitution, transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, by President Buchanan in his message to them, dated the second of February, 1858.

Be it further resolved, That the Governor of this State forward a certificate copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Adopted Feb. 10th, 1858.

DANIEL S. DONELSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. BURCH,
Speaker of the Senate.

Congressional Globe, vol. 36, *part* 1, *page* 804.

☞The Medical Department of the University of Louisville will enter upon its twenty-fourth session on the first Monday in November. The preliminary course commences on Monday, October 1st. No change has occurred in the Faculty. For information or circulars, address

w2 J. W. BENSON, Dean.

☞During an examination a medical student being asked the question, "when does mortification ensue," replied, "when you pop the question and are answered, 'no.'"

Douglas, Clay, and Webster.

In one of his recent speeches, delivered at Springfield, Massachusetts, Mr. Douglas stated that he stands "to-day on that (the territorial) question where Clay and Webster stood when they adopted the compromise measures of 1850."

Let us examine and see whether this declaration is true. The position of Judge Douglas is well known; but that it may be fully shown, we copy from his Freeport speech as follows:

"It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it as they please. * * * The right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory, is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

That is where Judge Douglas stands. And now let us see where Mr. Clay stood in 1850.

On the 8th of May, 1850, Henry Clay wrote as follows in his report:

"To avoid, in all future time, the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question—existing, as this institution does in some of the states, and prohibited as it is in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress, in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of such territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

And now it remains to show where Mr. Webster stood.

During the discussion of the compromise measures by Congress, and before their adoption, a question arose as to what was meant by the term *people*, and *when* and *how* the people were to exercise the power of disposing of a negro slavery. The tenth section of the compromise bill relating to Utah, as reported by the select committee of thirteen, was as follows:

"*And let it be further enacted*, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil nor in respect to African slavery, &c."

To this bill was offered an amendment by Mr. Davis, to prevent the restraining clause being so exercised as to prohibit the protection necessary to any property in the Territory. This excited general debate, in which participated all the more prominent members.

Mr. Davis aptly remarked that "the difference between Mr. Douglas and himself consisted in *who are the people*—in the point at which the people do possess and may assert their right. It is not the *inhabitant* of the Territory, but the people as a political body—the people organized—who have the right, and on becoming a State, by the authority of the United States, exercising sovereignty over the territory, that may establish a fundamental law for all time to come."

Mr. Dickinson entertained similar views. Mr. Clay coincided, and expressed the opinion that "the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States authorized the introduction of negro slaves into the ceded Territory, *and abrogated all local laws forbidding it.*"

And Mr. King, of Alabama, than whom a more uncompromising Democrat or purer patriot never lived, and who reflected the sentiment of the South upon this question, in reply to Mr. Douglas, said:

"I, sir, am opposed to giving to the territorial legislature any power either to prohibit or introduce it, (slavery.) I believe that the power does not exist on the part of Congress, and in that respect I differ from the Senator from Illinois *in toto. Sir, his argument is a free-soil speech*; it is the Wilmot Proviso, as far as the argument goes."

And Mr. Webster, the great constitutional expounder, said, as to the disposition of the question of slavery in the Territories:

"I conceive that the proper mode of proceeding is to leave this matter to State legislation, after the Territories shall have become States."

Again, Mr. Webster said—and he must be an ingenious casuist who can torture the speech into an indorsement of squatter sovereignty and the alleged power of a territorial legislature to disregard the Constitution and confiscate private property:

"We have always gone upon the ground that these territorial governments were in a state of pupilage, under the protection or patronage of the General Government. The territorial legislature has a constitution prescribed by Congress. They have no power not given by that Congress. They must act within the limits of the constitution granted them by Congress, or else their acts become void. The people under the territorial government are not a sovereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to sovereignty. They are, if you so please to denominate it, in a state of inchoate government and sovereignty. If we we consider this question upon the ground of our practice under the last half century, I think we will find one way of disposing of it. It is our duty to provide for the people of the Territory a government to keep the peace, to secure their property; to assign to them a subordinate legislative authority; to assign to them a subordinate judicial authority; to see that the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for; and to maintain them in that state until they grow into sufficient importance, in point of population, to be admitted into the Union as a State upon the same footing with the original States. It seems to me that that is all our duty. It shall most readily concur in anything which tends to the performance of that duty. But I cannot go into any general discussion about the right of the people while under the territorial government to do more than they are permitted to do by that constitution which creates a government over them."

These were the views of Clay and Webster, and Davis and Dickinson, and King; and they were all opposed to Squatter Sovereignty and the freesoil dogmas of Douglas.

☞Democratic Mass Meetings and free barbecues will be held in every county of the first Congressional district, commencing on the 15th inst. and ending on the 29th. This looks like the Democracy of the old first intended to wipe out the disgrace incurred in the August election. Our information from reliable sources is that the district will give Breckinridge 2000 majority or even more.

NEW FASHIONED SHOOTING IRONS.—We are requested by GEN. M. D. WEST, Q. M. G., to state that he has some five and six shooters, an improvement on Colt's revolvers, which he invites gentlemen to call and examine, at his office. They are sent to him for sale, and will be sold at lower prices than such articles are usually valued at. Those *in want* of such articles are invited to call and buy. Our armory is already amply supplied, and our cannon battery will be erected, and guns unlimbered, whenever occasion requires.

☞Bennett of the New York Herald has within the last two months supported successively all the four candidates for the Presidency, Bell, Douglas, Lincoln, and Breckinridge. He is evidently determined, no matter which of the four may be elected, to claim the whole credit of the result. *Louisville Journal.*

[For the Yeoman.]

To Rosa Vertner Johnson.

I saw you, Rose, not long ago—
You were a bud both fair and pure;
But summer's sun and winter's snow
Have made the sweetest Rose of you.
With comly form and spirits bright
And beautiful as rainbow hues,
And good and pure as morning light,
A favored child of magic muse,
Rosa, thy magic fire flung
O'er the hills we so much love,
And we shall have perpetual spring,
And laughing brook and blooming grove.
I come before thy throne once more
To ask a boon—may it be given:
That Rose that bloomed so sweet below,
May flourish still in Heaven.

T. S. T.

FRANKFORT, KY., Aug. 30, 1860.

TO DRESS WELL.—Persons who wish to dress comfortably and elegantly, should always deal with a merchant who keeps the best quality and neatest styles of goods—with a man who knows when a garment fits, and how to suit and please the taste of his customers. Such a merchant can be found at No. 4, Masonic Temple, Louisville. M. B. Swain has on hand a superb assortment of summer goods, from which a gentleman can supply his entire wardrobe in the most fashionable style of the season, and at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

Timoteon Cravens and E. L. Van-Winkle,

Candidates for State Electors, will address the people upon national politics at the following times and places:

Manchester, Monday, September 3d.
London, Tuesday, September 4th.
Mt. Vernon, Wednesday, September 5th.

Speaking to commence at one o'clock. The friends can fill up appointments for vacant days. The papers of all political parties are requested to insert the above list in their columns.

Henry M. Rust,

Democratic Elector for the Ninth District—will address the people at the following times and places, to-wit:

James Bertram's, Lawrence county, Monday, September 3.
Warfield, Lawrence county, Tuesday, September 4.
Peach Orchard, Lawrence county, Wednesday, September 5.
Claiborne Sneatman's, Lawrence county, Friday, September, 7.

The speaking to commence each day at 2 o'clock, except where the appointments are made for the night. Other appointments will be published as the canvass progresses.

☞M. R. HARDIN, E. A. GRAVES, and PHIL LEE, candidates for Electors in the Fifth Congressional District, will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Hodgenville, Larue county, Monday, Sept. 3d
Red Mills, Hardin county, Tuesday, Sept. 4th.
Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Wednesday, Sept. 5th.
Big Spring, Hardin county, Thursday, Sept. 6th.
Brandenburg, Meade county, Friday, Sept. 7th.
Garnettsville, Meade county, Saturday, Sept. 8th.
Shepherdsville, Bullitt county, Monday, Sept. 10th.
Mt. Washington, Bullitt county, Tuesday, Sept. 11th.
Bardstown, Nelson county, Wednesday, Sept. 12th.

Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞Col. GEO. B. HORSE, Democratic State Elector, will meet W. H. WADSWORTH, Opposition Elector, and address the people at the following times and places:

Hickman, Fulton county, Monday, Sept. 3d.
Clinton, Hickman county, Tuesday, Sept. 4th.
Blandville, Ballard county, Wednesday, Sept. 5th.
Paducah, McCracken county, Thursday, Sept. 6th.
Smithland, Livingston county, Friday, Sept. 7th.

☞Mr. J. D. LILLARD, will address the Democracy and people of Owen county at the following times and places:

Columbus, September 3d.
Harmony, September 5th.
Caley, September 6th.
Monterey, September 7th.
Lewis' Mills, September 8th.

Speaking to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

APPOINTMENTS.—Col. Ben Selby, Assistant Elector for the 7th Congressional District, will address the people in behalf of Breckinridge and Lane,

At Bedford, on Monday, September 3.

☞What a wonderful discovery is Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer; it not only cures all the ills of the human family, but is also the only sure remedy for horses with Colic. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases, and for Sprains, Galds, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by druggists generally. aug31 wl

☞We have never seen as strong testimony in favor of any medicines, as we have for Dr S. A Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, together with the Cerate. They must be good medicines, for such men as Rev. Jabez S. Swan, and others of that class, would never have given their names to put forward worthless articles. They say that these medicines are a positive cure for all Humors, and we have no doubt but they are. If we are afflicted in that way we should give them a trial, and should advise our friends so to do. aug31 wl

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The Japanese Commissioners have at length arrived in Washington, and everywhere great excitement exists concerning them. "When will they be in New York," and how long will they remain," are universal inquiries. For our part, we cannot answer exactly. Old and Young, rich and poor, are alike "calculating" the *chances* of catching a glimpse at them. How many will be gratified, we know not. Our private opinion is, however, that there is a far better "chance" of drawing a good, solid prize in one of Messrs WOOD, EDDY & Co.'s *legal* lotteries than of obtaining a close view of the Japanese dignitaries. All that is necessary in the one case, is to inclose to these gentlemen at *Wilmington*, Delaware, or *St. Louis*, Missouri, $2 50, $5.00, $10 00, or $20.00, and the part, or whole ticket will be returned by next mail. The capital prize is $70,000.

DIED,

In Bloomfield, Stoddard county, Mo., on the 3d inst., GEN. L. HODGES, son of Judge W. V. Hodges, of Clay county, Mo., aged 26 years.

Sacred to the memory of TERESSA, daughter of Jehu C. and Ann E. Ginss, who departed this life July 28th, 1860, aged 7 years 3 months and 12 days.

A gem of innocence and beauty blending,
Whose memory now we fain would keep;
Death's terrors o'er us still impending,
Snatched her away, and left us here to weep.

Ye seraphims above—the *Throne* surrounding,
And hyming canticles of love divine,
Make her your care in heavenly bliss abounding;
Oh! *Thou* who gave her—make her ever Thine.

WHITE SULPHUR, Scott Co., Ky., Aug. 22, 1860.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-office at Frankfort, Ky., August 31, 1860, which, if not taken out in three months will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

Allen, Wm. 2
Billings, Edward C.
Brooks, Miss Rebecca K.
Budlong, S. & F Parkhurst
Brewin, Daniel
Banks, James
Boud, W. F.
Cox Alfred
Compton, J. B. 2
Combs, W. R.
Cunningham, Patison
Connors, Phillip
Cunningham, M. S.
Davis, J. H.
English, Franklin
Fry, Mrs. M. H.
Fleming, W. T.
Fetter, Mrs. C. G.
Farthing, George
Frazell, Benj.
Green, Miss Emeline
Green, Miss Virginia
Gaius, William R.
Green, Miss Annie
Green, Miss Fanuie
Green, M. T.
Gorman, Peter, 3
Harmon, James N.
Harner, Mrs. Mary E.
Iarnd, James
Hinton, Thomas
Hammond, Samuel
Hanes, Leo
Hanna, A. J.
Hughes, James (of color)
Heaten, John M.
Hinton, Miss Mary C.
Irwin, Thomas
Jennison, Mrs. J. C. 2
Jackson, Andrew
Jones, Wm.
Lampkin, W. L.
Lumbley, Jacob
Lawson, Miss Mandy
Lucas, Edmund
Lewis, Mrs. E. H.
Lucas, Richard P.
Moore, F. M.
Mosby, Mrs.
Marr, John
Murphy, Timothy
Montgomery, W. S.
O'Conner, James
Hughes, George
Russell, Mrs. J. W.
Rankin, Miss Sallie
Snudy, Miss Margaret A.
Sale, Thornton
Swift, W. F.
Thomason, A. D.
Trimble, Miss Nancey
Walker, John C.
Wiley, Joseph
Wood, Dickinson
Wilkerson, James B.
Wilkerson, W. M.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

B. F. JOHNSON, P. M.

HE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

CHOICE EXCERPTS.

HE BRECKINRIDGE PLATFORM EXPOUNDED AND DEFENDED BY THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL IN THE STATE CANVASS OF 1859.

We subjoin a number of extracts from the *ouisville Daily Journal* of last year, all bearg upon the question of protection to slave roperty in the Territories. Our object in ublishing these documents is to show the fact hat the acknowledged organ of the Kentucky Opposition went fully up to, and perhaps a stone's throw beyond, the mark of Congressional protection claimed in the platform of he National Democracy; and yet he did not consider himself a disunionist or a traitor for o bold an avowal of the constitutional rights f the South. We make these extracts directly from the Journal itself, giving to each its proper date. We quote from leading editorials —in some instances giving the entire article, and in all cases extracting enough and in a proper connection to show the editor's true meaning. Nowhere have we suppressed line or sentence in a quotation in conflict with what we publish. We make this explanation because we have had to complain of a departure from this course in some of our Opposition contemporaries who have pretended to quote from the Yeoman, and yet endeavored to conceal what would alone have presented our positions correctly:

The editor of the Democrat, it will be seen, rejects the most important part of the Dred Scott decision, the part which asserts that Congress has "the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights," and avowedly would reject the whole, if he didn't approve the rest, which is exactly what the Black Republicans, who don't approve any portion of it, are doing with might and main. In attempting to vindicate himself he justifies them.

Really, in all that concerns the slavery question practically our neighbor and the biggest Black Republican in the North are as near alike as two peas. The difference, such as it is, is not in favor of our neighbor.—*Lou. Journal, April 11, 1859.*

We hold in accordance with the authority of the Supreme Court and the whole body of American statesmen that the Constitution gives Congress the power to legislate for the Territories. The editor of the Democrat not only denies this but asserts that the Dred Scott decision doesn't sustain it. He makes this assertion in the face of the explicit and emphatic declaration of the court that "THE POWER IN CONGRESS IS UNQUESTIONABLE." Worse than this, he makes it in the teeth of his express repudiation in the same article of the authority of the court on account of this very declaration! We are afraid that we have driven our neighbor out of his senses. Neighbor, hadn't you better for a while cease trying to argue this question just for the health of your wits?—*Journal, April 11.*

The truth is, disguise it as the partisans of Douglas here or elsewhere may, Squatter Sovereignty, the denial of the power of Congress to protect the rights of the minority in the Territories against the despotism of the majority, is, beside its shameful lack of all pretensions to statesmanship or authority or constitutional warrant, the most swift, unerring, and destructive agency of anti-slavery ever conceived in the fertile brain of the North. There is nothing redeeming about it. It is jacobinism in theory, and abolitionism in practice. It secures to the South in the common Territories of the Union no protection, no equality, no justice. It virtually excludes the South. It is the vile but lightfooted alter ego of the Wilmot Proviso. Adopt it, let it be established under the wing of a great and dominant party, and the rights of the South in the Territories will instantly and henceforth become as delusive and unsubstantial as a phantom of the air. Our citizens, it is true, may, if they choose, take their slave property into the Territories; but the moment they get it there, it will be snatched or spirited out of their possession with absolute impunity. It will vanish on the instant for the want of adequate protection. The right will become a mere and sheer cheat.

All this is plain; yet the Democratic leaders in Kentucky, for the sake of conciliating the Democracy of the North, do not hesitate to declare in favor of the foul and pernicious heresy. They are ready to throw and (so far as their voices go) are throwing the constitutional rights of the South as a peace offering into the yawning chasm which divides their miserable party. Individual exceptions are found here and there, and not impossibly some of the more prominent of the candidates of the Frankfort Convention may hereafter be driven to protest feebly against the general current which bears them onward; but, giving due weight to these scattered exceptions, it is undeniable that the majority of the controlling men of the Democracy in this State are irrevocably committed to the false and fatal doctrine. It promises or threatens, indeed, to become, if it is not already, the great overshadowing issue of the canvass.—*Journal, April 19.*

The Courier is correct, and almost forcible, in what it says as to the striking and pestilent absurdity of holding that Congress has the power to protect slavery in the Territories and yet ought not in any event to exercise it. This is indeed a doctrine exceedingly revolting to every man's common sense. To say that Southern men have a constitutional right to enjoy unmolested possession of their slave property in the Territories, and yet that Congress, with the full power to protect them in that right, ought quietly to consent to see them deprived of it by a set of miserable squatters and robbers, is to insult and outrage both the common sense and the moral sense of all intelligent and honest men.
Journal, April 26.

MAGOFFIN IN FAVOR OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY —THE ISSUE FAIRLY MADE UP.—It will be seen from the report in our paper to-day of the discussion at Lebanon on Tuesday that the Democratic candidate for the governorship in Kentucky has declared unequivocally in favor of Squatter Sovereignty whilst the gifted and glorious standard-bearer of the Opposition has declared as unequivocally against it.

This settles the issue; it defines the position of the Democracy of Kentucky on the point in question beyond the reach of the protest of dissenters or the subtlety of trimmers. It fixes the thing. It nails the party fast and firm to the most odious and indefensible dogma that has ever disfigured the politics of the country. Here and there, undoubtedly, a member of the Democracy will twist and squirm; but the body of the party, the party itself, is pinned immovably to the hideous and noxious doctrine. The Democracy of Kentucky is at length not only virtually but formally committed to the vile heresy of Squatter Sovereignty. The chosen representative, the authoritative exponent of the organization has publicly and explicitly indorsed the wretched juggle. DOUGLASISM, THE MOST ACTIVE AND FATAL SHAPE OF ABOLITIONISM, IS OPENLY TRIUMPHANT IN THE COUNCILS OF THE PARTY.

Fellow-citizens of Kentucky, without respect to party! shall it be triumphant in the State? Shall Douglasism in the person of Beriah Magoffin triumph next August in this sound and loyal old Commonwealth? Shall a champion of the miserable dodge of Squatter Sovereignty win the first honors of a land where statesmen and statesmanship have flourished immemorially and where fidelity and manliness are set so justly and immeasurably above the subtle inspirations of duplicity and cunning? Shall Kentucky, noble, enlightened, patriotic, Constitution-loving, chivalric Kentucky, be the first of the sisterhood of Southern States to bow her proud head in the dust of this foul device, and to renounce the constitutional rights of the South on the altar of a corrupt and faithless party which exacts the sacrifice as the price of its own licentious sway? Will the men or the sons of the men who followed into the battle's very heart the spotless and dashing banner of Henry Clay or the honest and heroic standard of Jackson now rally under the dirty and beggarly flag which a lieutenant of Douglas is flaunting at the head of the Democratic columns of the State? NEVER! NEVER.

To those who think or feel otherwise, we shall, in the course of the canvass now fairly opened, have many pertinent and earnest things to say. Meanwhile, for the moment, we content ourselves with calling attention to the parties and their representatives as both appear in the full and impartial account which we present elsewhere in our paper of to-day.
Journal, April 21.

The editor of the Democrat, who has always attempted to ridicule the cry of Disunion, is now raising it himself as lustily as if all the brass in his face had passed to his lungs—raising it as a means of sustaining his abolition policy of Squatter Sovereignty.—*Journal, April 28.*

Nevertheless our readers know, that, for years past, we have resisted the vile doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, never speaking of it except with scorn and contempt. In 1856 we utterly condemned it in several articles in reply to the editor of the Louisville Democrat, who was then, as he is now, its defender. Last November and December we opposed it in several carefully considered articles in reply to the Democrat and Judge Douglas, and contended earnestly that Congress ought to protect the constitutional rights of slaveholders in the Territories if the Territorial Legislatures should assail them or refuse to protect them.—*Journal, April 29.*

Our luminous neighbor of the Democrat wants to know whether or not we are ready and hints that consistency requires us to be ready to go for a dissolution of the Union if Congress shall refuse to protect those rights of the South which he is prepared and has been prepared at any time within the last ten years and which the bulk of his party in this State are now prepared to surrender without even asking for the protection of Congress. Our curious neighbor is anxious to know whether we would dissolve the Union if Congress should refuse the protection which he and his party have determined to abandon without so much as claiming. Our decided opinion is that if the South could stand it to relinquish her rights out of fear of their denial she could afford to submit to their denial. It certainly is not less dishonorable to be *scared* out of one's rights than it is to be coerced out of them. Do you think it is, neighbor?—*Journal, April 30.*

We claim simply the power and duty of Congress to protect the existing rights of property in the Territories, the rights of slave property included. And we demand that Congress shall perform its duty. Whatever rights the national judiciary shall declare to exist in the Territories we insist that Congress as the responsible governing power of the Territories shall defend against the hostility of a majority of the settlers. We are in favor of the intervention of Congress when necessary, not to establish rights, but to guard and protect rights which are established. We contend for the supremacy of Congress, subject to the Constitution, against the supremacy of the squatters, in defiance of the Constitution. We are for the sovereignty of the people of the United States against Squatter Sovereignty.

That is all; and that, as we understand it, is the position of the Opposition of the State. It certainly is the position of Joshua F. Bell, and, so far as we know, of every prominent man and journal that supports him, unless the Maysville Eagle may be considered an exception.—*Journal, May 7.*

The Paducah Herald, in a recent very furious onslaught on the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty as held and strenuously advocated by the Louisville Democrat, says:

"This doctrine of the Democrat is the doctrine of Douglas and Forney and Hickman and other traitors to the Democratic party, and we suppose has few advocates in Kentucky except Cassius M. Clay, George Blakely, Chancellor Nicholas, Judge Robertson, the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, and other members of the old Emancipation and Know-Nothing parties."

Now, this last remark is an extremely random one. A portion of it may be true; a part we know is false. We are enabled to state on the highest authority that so far as it relates to Chancellor Nicholas at least it is entirely incorrect. That able and distinguished gentleman despises Squatter Sovereignty with a scorn quite as immeasurable as our own. On this important point he approves the position of the Journal heartily and of course heartily condemns the position of the Democrat. And we have not heard and do not know of a single member of the Opposition of Kentucky who does otherwise. The Herald's remark is in the main perfectly gratuitous.

With respect to the power and duty of Congress to protect the rights of property in the Territories against the unjust and unconstitutional action of its own creature there are no two opinions in our ranks. We are all cordially agreed in favor of this broad view. No Whig or American ever disputed it. No man of the Opposition does dispute it. Whether or not the right of slave property is one of these rights is a question for the Supreme Court to decide. And from its decision there can be no lawful appeal. Here again we are all agreed. It is the duty of Congress to protect the rights of property in the Territories and it is the function of the Supreme Court to say what are the rights of property. Up to this point there is and can be no difference of opinion in the Opposition. Even our excellent friend and contemporary of the Maysville Eagle goes cheerfully thus far. To stop short of it is to set at defiance not only the Constitution and the settled maxims of government but the whole practice of Congress from the beginning of the nation down to the present moment. And this is really all there is of the doctrine of intervention as insisted on by us. Absolutely all. We simply affirm the power and duty of Congress to protect when necessary the rights of property which the Supreme Court declares to exist in the Territories. Nothing more.

There are men in Kentucky who deny all this; but, so far as we know and believe, not one of them belongs to the Opposition. It has remained for the Democratic party of Kentucky, after joining in the submission to the Supreme Court of the question of the right of slave property in the Territories, and after the Supreme Court has responded to that submission by affirming the existence of the right, to assert that Congress shall not perform or may excusably shirk the duty of protecting what the appointed arbiter has thus solemnly consigned to its guardianship. It has been left for the Democracy of this State to repudiate openly and distinctly that protection which the Supreme Court has declared to be a sacred constitutional right of the South.

It now remains only for the people of Kentucky to repudiate the Democratic party. We await the issue with unwavering confidence. There are degrees of treachery and of turpitude which the people of the South will not endure even in the Democracy. And the lowest and foulest of these degrees has at length been reached by the Democracy of Kentucky. The party in this State is already overthrown. We speak advisedly. The shadow of a Waterloo defeat is chilling it to the heart.—*Journal, May 16.*

No one in Kentucky—nobody in the Union—not a solitary individual anywhere—desires that Congress shall intervene for the protection of the rights of slave property in the Territories, until, through the action or non-action of the Territorial Legislatures and the powerlessness or inefficiency of the courts, it "becomes necessary." Not a man.

What the South is fairly entitled to, and what the Opposition demand in her behalf, is full and adequate PROTECTION. If the Territorial Legislatures supply it faithfully, very well. If, in the event of their remissness, the judiciary can furnish it, very well, again. The South will be satisfied; no one will think or dream of going further. It would be inexcusable folly to entertain the thought. But if the Territorial Legislatures won't grant protection, and the judiciary can't, as may easily happen, then we, and the Opposition generally, insist that it is the solemn constitutional duty of Congress to provide it, and that Congress ought to be promptly called on to discharge its solemn constitutional duty. This is the doctrine of the Opposition. This is intervention as defined and understood in the pending canvass.
Journal, May 24.

The editor of the Democrat, referring to the Presidential canvass of 1856, says:

"Nearly all the statesmen of the South explained and defended our Territorial policy as we did."

That is according to the editor of the Democrat, nearly all the statesmen of the South in the canvass of 1856 advocated Squatter Sovereignty! This is a flagrant and disgraceful mistake. Our neighbor's zeal is outrunning his discretion at a most ridiculous rate. He ought to be ashamed of himself. Not only the statesmen, but the people of the South, have at all times unanimously and scornfully repudiated the Territorial policy which he now defends. And he must know it. Squatter Sovereignty is, and has ever been, notoriously the abomination of the South and of the statesmen of the South. "The assumption," said Mr. Calhoun among the latest utterances of his life, "is utterly unfounded, unconstitutional, without example, and contrary to the entire practice of the government, from its commencement to the present time." And the united South echoed the declaration. Nor has the sentiment of the South on this point undergone any material change. Squatter Sovereignty is still notoriously its abomination. The recreancy of the leaders of the Kentucky Democracy is simply *recreancy*, of the foulest stamp, and nothing more; it does not taint the masses of the party, as we confidently believe the issue next August will show. If, indeed, the issue does not show this—if, contrary to the thronging and shining omens of the hour, Mr. Magoffin and his non-intervention colleagues on the Democratic State ticket are not defeated, and defeated signally—a much higher Democratic authority than our neighbor is will turn out to be most egregiously at fault. "I will say to the honorable Senator," said Senator Mason, of Virginia, to Senator Douglas, in the debate on Hale's amendment, "that I claim to know this; and I do not fear one dissentient voice South of the old Potomac river, and extending to the borders of Mexico; that if the Kansas-Nebraska act is to be interpreted as he interprets it; if it be, in truth to remit the Southern people for their rights in the Territories from the Constitution, from the Supreme Court, to the pleasure of the temporary occupants of a Territory for the time being, if that be the interpretation of the free States upon the Kansas-Nebraska act, and that is to be the rallying point in any further election of any candidate for any party, the Southern States would be truant and recreant to themselves, and to their safety, and to their honor, if they should cast for him a single vote; I do not mean the vote of a State, but even an individual vote. If that is to be the doctrine in any platform of any party, by which, let me repeat it, according to the construction placed on that act by the honorable Senator, rights which the South have been contending for on this question for thirty years, nearly two generations, are to be taken from the Constitution, from the Supreme Court, and remitted to the popular will of the temporary inhabitants of a Territory, no party on that doctrine can ever receive one vote south of the Potomac river; and if it is to be the dissolution of the party, let it be dissolved, and the sooner the better." We leave our neighbor to settle the point as best he may with this distinguished leader of his own party.—*Journal, May 24, 1859.*

But we have quoted from the Journal of last year long enough—we now take up a paper of a later date:

"Congress reserves no power to veto any law passed by Kansas or Nebraska. This same clause was originally in the bill organizing these Territories; but as it was inconsistent with the purpose—to leave the people of the Territories perfectly free to manage their own domestic affairs, it was formally stricken out."—*Louisville Democrat.*

Congress possesses the "power to veto any law passed by Kansas or Nebraska," or any other Territory, without expressly reserving it; and Congress possesses this power simply because it can't lawfully divest itself of it. The Constitution clothes Congress with the power of governing the Territories, and Congress cannot cast off the power, without casting off the Constitution along with it. Congress may, indeed, exercise the power through agents accountable to itself; but it can't abandon the power to such agents. It must still remain the responsible depository of the power, and no sort or degree of legislation can release it. It can't be released. A man might as well think of throwing off his responsibility as a moral being.

The striking out of the revisory provision from the Kansas-Nebraska law, a provision which was the mere symbol of the indefeasible supremacy of Congress, amounted to nothing. It was a piece of ridiculous folly. It had just as much effect on the power and the responsibility of Congress as the drawing of a pen through the Declaration of Independence would have on the imperishable truths of which it is the literal representation; just as much, and no more. Congress did not, does not, and never will hold itself bound by the futile relinquishment; it *can't* without the most stupendous violation of its constitutional duties. The thing is altogether preposterous. Why, in little upwards of two years after the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska law, the Democratic Senate of the United States, the very body that originated the law, repealed a whole series of acts enacted by the Legislature of Kansas, in the most sovereign contempt of this fancied surrender of Congressional supremacy. Nobody on that occasion summoned the hardihood to oppose one word of the objection on the ground that Congress had in the organic law divested itself of its supremacy over the Territories. Nobody.

And so in practice it must always be. Squatter Sovereignty, whatever may be sung in its praise by those fantastic Democrats who in the idea of the rights of a handful of settlers in Kansas or Nebraska or New Mexico or Utah lose the grander conception of the American people, and disown the rights it comprehends, is a heresy too absurd and shocking to find a lodgment in the actual workings of the government. The logic of things will forever exclude it. Politicians may thunder in its defense on the stump, in the press, and even in the senate, but the inexorable sense of affairs will never fail to reject it. It is, in fact, a mere device of party, and was never designed to be a principle of action. It was invented for the purpose of getting power not of using it.
Journal, February 29, 1860.

NOTE.—The position assigned to Magoffin in the foregoing extracts from the Louisville Journal is not correct. We will state it as we understood him. He cordially indorsed the decision of the Court in the Dred Scott case, together with the argument and the expositions of the Constitution upon which it was based. He admitted the power and duty of Congress to protect slave property when necessary. He contended that the decisions of the Courts should be backed by the Executive power. He held that the Judiciary and the Executive could then afford the necessary protection, and that, until the contrary was clearly demonstrated upon trial, he was unwilling, in view of the settlement under the compromises of 1850 and the Nebraska bill, to renew the slavery agitation. Still he contended for the power and duty of Congress to protect, if upon trial it was found that protection to our constitutional rights could be obtained in no other lawful way. He opposed Mr. Joshua F. Bell's demand for immediate Congressional protection, and the passage of a slave code for the Territories. His argument was no less sternly opposed to Judge Douglas' views, and the doctrine designated Squatter Sovereignty.

Letter from Governor Wise.

The following letter was read to the Jackson Democratic Club, of Boston:

ROLLISTON, NEAR NORFOLK,
Princess Anne county, Va., Aug. 2, 1860.

I find it very difficult to decline the complimentary invitation of yours of the 19th ult., received within the last few days. I would prefer Boston and Faneuil Hall in Boston to any other stand point to speak from in the United States, on the topics, especially of these dark times. But it is impossible. Domestic duties, building and illness together, forbid me to form any engagements that will require additional labors or absence from home for many months to come. I shall give to the Breckinridge and Lane ticket all my support. I do not agree with these nominees in some essential particulars, and certainly do not subscribe the platform, in two respects, on which they are placed by their nomination; but their triumph will be the triumph of the vital doctrine of protection to persons and property in the common Territories of the United States.

That is the issue of this contest, whether protection everywhere, to all and all alike, shall prevail against this emasculating theory of Non Intervention. If protection be an abstraction, non-intervention is not. If the Legislative department, Congress, and the Executive department, the President, which is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, are both to ignore the *parens patriæ* duty of protecting all citizens equally and alike, wherever the jurisdiction of Government extends, in the rights of person and property, without discrimination or distinction or difference, and are to throw the powers and duties of protecting persons and property wholly upon the Judiciary, which is the umpire department between citizen and citizen, and Government and citizens, in matters of individual rights, what is to be the result? The first and worst consequence will be that it will drag the Supreme Court of the United States from its bench of equality, equity, and law and justice, and bedraggle it in the mire of partisan politics until its ermine will be so stained that it will be unfit to hold the scales of right, law, justice, or morals at all. The second consequence will be that it will set up a mere municipal umpire to the arbiter, or umpire between sovereign States, which in the last resort can only decide for themselves. The third consequence will be that this Executive, by ignoring its duty and power of protection, will at last obtain all the powers of the Government; for the judges are nominated, and by and by with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President.

Nothing could be bluer than the Federalism of this Non-Intervention doctrine. And does it leave slave property alone at the mercy of Federal power concentrated ultimately in an Executive? No; lands, too, are at its mercy! What else, who else, I won't stop to enumerate. For one, I will never quietly submit to it. The issue compels me to side with the ticket of your choice. God grant that our efforts be not in vain. I fear they will be—that Black Republicanism is to triumph in the coming election. If so, I mean for one to abide by and in the Union: to fight in it, not out of it—aid in saving the country and its Constitution; but not to submit one moment, or to concede one single item, to a triumph which will degrade me and mine, in this confederacy of free and equal States.

HENRY A. WISE.

John Bell and the Record.

In Senate, August 28, 1850, pending the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and by which any slave whatever brought into the district for sale, or placed there to be transferred to any other place and sold, *was to become liberated and free*, Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, as he stated at the time, by *way of a test vote* in relation to the bill, moved to lay it on the table and thus kill it. And JOHN BELL voted NO! in company with Chase, Davis, of Massachusetts, and Hamlin, present Black Republican candidate for Vice President.—*Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 31st Congress, page 1690.*

Subsequently, Sept. 10, 1850, pending the same bill, which was kept alive in part by John Bell's vote of August 28th, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, moved to strike out the first two sections of the bill and said: "The first of these sections prohibits the introduction of any slave into the District of Columbia for the purpose of being sold, or placed in depot to be subsequently transported to another market."

Remember, Mr. Mason moved to strike this section from the bill, and JOHN BELL voted NO, with Chase, Hamlin, and Seward.—*Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 31st Cong., p. 1794.*

Mr. Mason continued:

"The second section provides for the ABOLITION of the depots themselves in which the slaves are confined in the District of Columbia." Mr. Mason moved to strike this section out of the bill and JOHN BELL voted NO, with Chase, Hamlin, and Seward.—*Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 31st Cong., p. 1794.*

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—We hear it rumored in political circles here, as coming from reliable Republican sources, that the following is to be the composition of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, in case of his election: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State; Henry Winter Davis, Attorney General; John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Cassius M. Clay, Secretary of the Interior; Benjamin F. Wade, Secretery of the Navy; John Hickman, Secretary of War; Schuyler Colfax, Postmaster General.—*Washington Star.*

☞The vote of this district was not polled in August by 2500 votes. Is it any wonder that the Know-Nothings carried the district by 25 majority? Shall this be again?
Paducah Herald.

(From the Louisville Courier.

Leslie Combs to the United Brethering.

"Behold, how sweet and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Come brothers all—of every hue,
Bell-Union man, and *Squatter* too,
Rejoice, rejoice, the race is run—
The battle's fought—the victory's won.

The black disunion Yancey craft
We've met, and raked her fore and aft.
Henceforth, we're one in heart and hand,
United we will save the land.

No more "EQUALITY" you'll hear—
Or rights that Southerners hold dear,
Of this we sure have had enough,
Out, cut upon such trashy stuff.

Rejoice Bell-man—Know-Nothing too,
Freesoilers all—old Whigs true;
And while you greet with joy each other,
Treat tenderly each *Squatting* brother.

Tell them how badly "Dug's" been used
By Democrats—O, how abused—
Tell them he is "*the nominee*."
As *honest* people *all* agree.

Tell them how Breckinridge and Lane
Would rend this "*U-ni-on*" in twain;
Tell anything—no matter what—
Just so you make the "*Squatters*" *squat*.

What e'er they say make no objection—
Agree with them on *non-protection*—
On all occasions use them well,
And in the *fall* they'll vote for *Bell*.

UNION-SAVER.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It is represented to me that MARTIN O'NEIL, under indictment in the Logan Equity and Criminal Court, for the murder of —— Foha, has escaped from the Logan county jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars,** for the apprehension of the said Oneil, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of July, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Oneil is an Irishman, of fair complexion; dark hair; about 5 feet 7 inches high; rather heavy set; a pleasant yet firm and decisive countenance; neat and rather tasty in his dress and person.

aug2 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that WM. ROSS did kill and murder William Kelly, in the County of Gallatin, on the—day of—, has since made his escape from the county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of said Ross, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 19th day of July, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. Ross is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; weighs between 145 and 60 pounds; rather pale or light complected; has a downcast look; very seldom looking one full in the face, except when answering some direct question put to him; has light hair and light blue or gray eyes; large or broad front teeth above; in warm weather generally wears two shirts, a flannel next the skin, and a white domestic one outside; is in a habit of going with his collar and bosom unbuttoned; has but little to say to any one except when spoken to.

jy21 w&t-w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. R. WATSON did, on the 23d of May last, kill and murder Dillard Phipps, in the county of Morgan, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Wm. R. Watson, and his delivery to the Jailer of Morgan county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor. B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

je7 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that A. J. LAWS did kill and murder Hugh Kinkead, in the county of Butler, has fled from justice, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars,** for the apprehension of said A. J. Laws, and his delivery to the Jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.—A. J. Laws is about 35 years of age; 5 feet 10 inches high; weighs about 160 pounds; dark complexion, usually wears very black whiskers.

my24 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDMOND LANE, who stands indicted in the Casey Circuit Court for the murder of Constantine Curtis, and JESSEE DAVIS, also indicted in same court for the murder of Collin Grey, have each broken jail, escaped from custody, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** each, for the apprehension of the said Lane and Davis, and their delivery to the jailer of Casey county within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Edmund Lane is about 24 years old; of slender form; dark hair and eyes; about 5 feet 10 inches high; speaks rather slowly; illiterate, and not much inclined to converse; had when he escaped a few whiskers upon his upper lip and chin, and lived in Casey county, Kentucky.

Jessee Davis is about 19 years old; has light complexion and blue eyes; is about 5 feet 8 inches in hight; rather heavy but not fleshy; illiterate; speaks quickly, and is rather inclined to talk; resided in Russell county, Ky., until a few weeks ago.

my24 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that THOMAS R. MCGRATH did kill and murder Benjamin Proctor, in the county of Boyle, has since made his escape from the county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said McGrath and his delivery to the Jailer of Boyle county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of June, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THO. B. MONROE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

je7 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that ESOM BOWLINE, under indictment in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of Arnold Kirby, did, on the night of the 1st inst., escape from the Laurel county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars,** for the apprehension of said Bowline, and his delivery to the jailer of Laurel county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of June, A. D., 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Esom Bowline is aged 22 years; hight 5 feet 7 or 8 inches; light complexion; fair hair; round, smooth full face; very little beard; slightly stooping in the shoulders.

je26 w&t-w3m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John P. Reading, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement. MATILDA W. READING,
apr21 w&t-wtf Administratrix.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Liverpool and London Insurance Com'y.
On the 1st day of January, 1860,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

FIRST. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the **Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company,** and is located Branch in New York, 56 Wall and 59 and 61 Pine Street.

SECOND. CAPITAL.		
The amount of its Capital Stock, is....		$1,000,000 00
The amount of its capital stock paid up is		943,500 00
With surplus and reserved funds......		5,780,175 00
THIRD. ASSETS.		
1. Cash on hand..............		$14,016 38
2. Real estate unincumbered—none.		
3. Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying......		588,300 00
4. Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying—none.		
5. Debts due the company for premiums, about..............		50,000 00
6. The bonds and stocks owned by the co., per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon—to-wit:		
2d. City stock of Buffalo......	$49,000	
3d. City stock of Rochester....	41,000	
4th. City stock of Troy........	35,000	
Total		125,000 00
7. All other securities—none.		
Total assets of the company in U. S.		$777,316 38
FOURTH. LIABLITIES.		
1. The amount of liabilities, due or not due, to Banks and other creditors—none.		
2. Losses adjusted and due—none.		
3. Losses adjusted and not due—none.		
4. Losses unadjusted—resisted.........		$16,500 00
5. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof..............		35,877 00
5. All other claims against the co.—none		

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York. } ss.

Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least **One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars** of actual cash capital invested in stocks and Bonds, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate, worth from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that none of the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said company; and that he is the above described officer of the said Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company.

ALFRED PELL, *Resident Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 29th day of February, A. D. 1860. DAN. SEIXAS,
Commissioner for Kentucky in New York.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, May 7, 1860.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L. S.] IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., May 7, 1860.

This is to certify, that John M. Harlan, as agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company of Br. at New York, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in his office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said John M. Harlan, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
JOHN M. HARLAN, Agent,
may10 w&t-wtf Frankfort, Ky.